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ప్రతిదినము ప్రకటింపఁబడును.

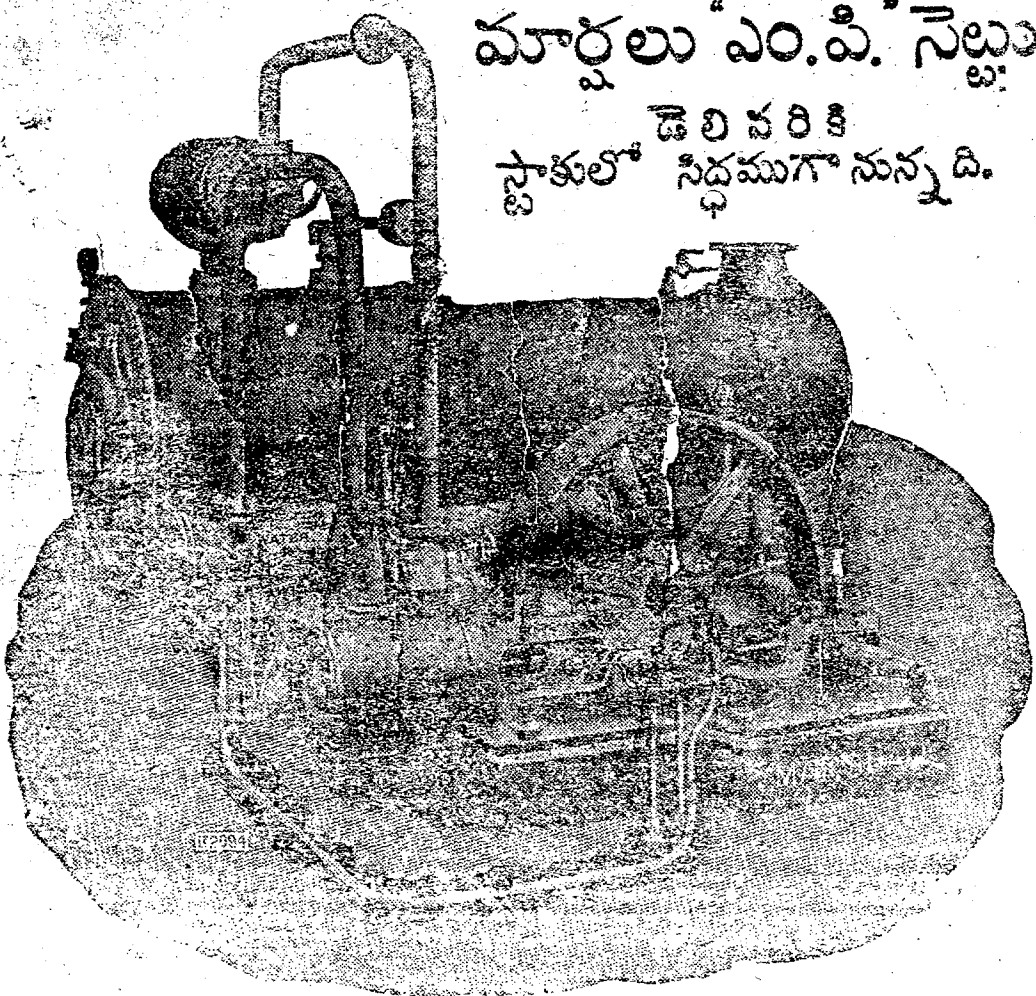
Vol. 8.

నంపుటము.

చెన్న పట్టణము 1921 వ సం. మే నెల 2 తేది సోమవారము
దుర్మతి నామ సంవత్సర చైత్ర మాస బహుళ దశమి గం.

No. 25.

సంచిక. ౨౫.



మార్వలు "ఎం.పి." నెట్టు

డెలివరీకి
స్టాకులో సిద్ధముగా నున్నది.

అమృతాంజనము

కలహస్తలకు ప్రసిద్ధి లభించి,
ఇతర వివిధ క్షయ నొప్పులను తూట
చూ అమృతాంజనమును వాడి
వంట మాత్రమున కయముగను.
ప్రతి పాక 0.10.0 అగుట.



మోహనితైలము

సీస 1.3 0.12.0.

తామరతైలము

దర్శి 1.3 0.3.0

వండ్ల పొడి

దర్శి 1.3 0.3.0

అమృతాంజనం దీక్షో,

బాంబాయి మదరాసు.

తాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ ప్రెస్సు
మొదలగువాటిలో వయిన ఉండునది మార్వలు "ఎం. పి." మార్తి నెట్టు
యొక్క వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునా
మాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను. 1808

మార్వలు సన్యు & కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

కాన్ పస్: బెజవాడా, తంజావూరు.

నెం. 9, నెకండు లైను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

ఆతంకనిగమా మాత్రము

ఇది లోక ప్రసిద్ధముగాన మిద పి కథలైన వాద్యము
కల్ల గాని అట్లునే మిద పల్లవము ఆర్యుల వివరణమున
క్రొత్త గతిగివో మాత్రము సేసించుట మంచిది గాన అధిక ప్ర
ఖ్యాతి లేక కల్పించుట అవశ్యము లేదు. గాన లెకించినద
మైనది.

త త న మ

మా యొక్క మందుల వాటికలకు వ్యాపక సంకేతము.

వైద్యకాస్త్ర మణిశంకర్ గోవిందజీ,

ఆతంకనిగమా యావత్కాలము, 26, బ్రాహ్మీ, మదరాసు.

ట టో మో హి ని

2833

మిద అలకటితోయి వత్తికలకు వాత చాలా బడలికలకును సుమారులలో నైపుణ్యమును కలదు
వమనములో నైపుణ్యము ఈ అత్తడు యువయోగింకిన మంచి లోకాభివృద్ధుల వాడగు యెచ్చి వనమన
అనందమును ముఖమున కాలి నిచ్చును.

రోబినియా తైలము

కేసరికలములో ఉపయోగించుట కచ్చిన కేసరికలకు చురుకును సుమారులలో నైపుణ్యమును కలదు
అనేక స్త్రీలు ఉపయోగించుచున్నాడు. ప్రపంచమున ఈ రెండును కలిపి కలుపుచుకొని అవశ్యకము.
ఎల్లవోట్లకు విక్రయించబడును.

ఫిటోమోహిని ధర బుడ్డి 1.3 రూ 2, 1, 0.12.0, 0.8-0

లోలియా తైలము ధర బుడ్డి 1.3 రూ 1.0.0

Shyam & Co, 9, Bander st, Madras. ప్రియాం కంపెని, 6 బండరువీధి, మదరాసు.

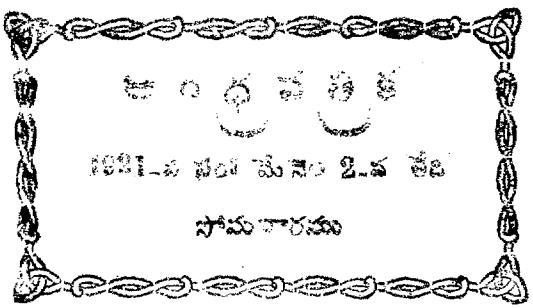
కర్నూలు జిల్లా - వాణ్యమైన
 నది. ధ. 6.4.1
 కామల పీఠానికి
 కర్నూలు రేడియం పీఠానికి 5.8
 నం. 1. 12 ,, నాణ్యత పీఠానికి
 (శుద్ధి) ధ. 6.8.1
 నం. 2. 10 ,, వాణ్యమైన
 ధ. 9.0.1
 పీఠానికి కర్నూలు రేడియం పీఠానికి నాణ్యత
 మా రేడియం పీఠానికి నాణ్యత
 గాఢమైన, పీఠానికి నాణ్యత
 పీఠానికి వాణ్యమైన, పీఠానికి నాణ్యత
 ఎమ్. పి.ఎ. రేడియం పీఠానికి
 వాణ్యమైన

అక్షర లోకము లోను.

చందాదారులుగా పేరెన్నోకాదును నెలకొల్పి
కొడుకులును యాదాపుర సుబ్బావంశమున (చందాదారులు
నామాక జడ్చులరావునాథ పుత్రులను నెలకొని ఉండే
దైత్యుల దేవనాథ స్వీయంక అండ్ కంపెనీ ముఖ్య
అధికారి, రెవెన్యూ.

సంవత్సరమునకు 40,000 టన్నుల విద్యుత్తును
 కట్టించిన రూ. 20,00,000 లు కావలెను. ఇటువల్లు
 ప్రస్తుత రూ. 25 లు అనుబంధము. ఒకటన్న విద్యుత్తును
 ఇచ్చుచున్నది. గతవత్సరమునకు పాత లాభము రూ.
 1280 వ సంవత్సరమునకు డిసంబరు 30 వ తేదీన
 100. రెండవసారి సమావేశమై మరొకప్పుడు గాన
 ముఖ్యమంత్రి వ్యవస్థాపక రాష్ట్రపతి రాష్ట్ర
 చరిత్ర, చందా వాడుకగా వేరే గోడవారు
 భవనమునందును, ముఖ్యమంత్రి వ్యవస్థాపక

పెద్దపల్లి న్యాయాధ్యక్షులు, మాంజులూరు, మ. ప్రాంతం.



స్థానిక స్వపరిపాలన సంఘములు

స్థానిక స్వపరిపాలన సంఘములలో, ప్రాంతీయ నిరాకరణవాదులనే తమ ప్రతినిధులుగా నెన్నుకొనుచుండుట శుభసూచకము. కాని, అంతటితో వారి కర్తవ్యము ముగియదు లేదు. నిరాకరణవాదు లధిక సంఖ్యాకులు సభ్యులయినందులకు ఫలమేమి? నిరాకరణోద్యమసూత్రములను, ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటకు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములను మీ ప్రోద్బల పడువలయును. సభ్యులు తమ విధ్యుక్తమును నెరవేర్చునట్లు, వోటరులు పురికొల్పవలయును. లేనియెడల, మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములు, ప్రజాభ్యుదయమునకు తోడ్పడజాలవు. మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములు, జాతీయపాఠశాలలను నెలకొల్పవచ్చును. రాటముల కరిత్రమకు ప్రోత్సాహము గలిగించవచ్చును. మద్యపానాది దురభ్యాసములను మాన్పించవచ్చును. క్రభుత్వపు గ్రాంటులు లేకుండ, మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములు జాతీయ పాఠశాలలను పోషింపగలుగునా యని సందేహింప వలసరములేదు. గాంధీమహాత్ముడు కరాచీ నగరమున జెప్పినట్లు, స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చువరకు హిందీ భాషను బోధించుటయు, రాటములచే బని చేయించుటయు, జాతీయపాఠశాలలలో ముఖ్యముగ జరుగవలయును. ఇందుకు విశేషధనముతో నిమిత్తములేదు. నూలువడుకు కరిత్రమవలన, పాఠశాలలకు లాభమే గలుగునుగాని నష్టము గలుగనేరదు. నడియాడు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘము కాదును, అవామ్యదావాదు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘమువారును, జాతీయ పాఠశాలలను కొనసాగించుచున్నారు. క్రభుత్వపు గ్రాంటులు తమ కక్కరలేదని, అధికారులకు తెలిపియుండిరి. మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘము లన్నియు తమ పాఠశాలలలో రాటములను నెలకొల్పుచో జాతీయవిద్యను సులభముగ కొనసాగింపగలవు. ఇందువలన, స్వలాభమును వేళలాభమునుగూడ చేకూర్చుకొనుట, బాహ్యోద్యమ్యునిసిపలు సంఘమునందలివల, జరిగిన ఎన్నికలలో, దాదాపుగ నందరును నిరాకరణవాదులే సభ్యులుగ జేరిన సంగతి చదువరులకు చెలిసియే యుండును. గత శుక్రవారము జరిగిన లాహోరు మ్యునిసిపలు సభలో, మ్యునిసిపలు ఆవరణము నందున్న కల్లంగులను మూసివేయ వలయునని నవాబ్ మహమ్మద్ ఆలీఖానుగారు ఉపపాదించిన తీర్మానము ఏకగ్రీవముగ నామోదించబడెను.

మద్యపానాది దురభ్యాసములను తొలగించుటకు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘము లెంత ప్రయోజనకరములుగ నుండగలవో, దీనిని బట్టి గ్రహింపవచ్చును. లాహోరు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘ మితర సంఘములకు మార్గదర్శకముగ నుండగలరు. తమ కారవమును నిలుపుకొనుటలో మ్యునిసిపలు నెనుదీయుటలేదు. బీహారు బరిస్సా జరిపించుచున్న సింహాక్రభుత్వ మ్యునిసిపలుబోర్డు సభ్యులు మునునకు సంబంధించిన సభలకు ఉత్తర వంపిరి. ఇట్టియుత్తరపు తమ

హక్కులకు భంగకరమనియు, మ్యునిసిపలు శాసన స్వభావమునకు విరుద్ధమనియు. మ్యునిసిపలు బోర్డువారు ఖండితముగ తీర్మానించిరి. అలాగే బాదు మ్యునిసిపలుబోర్డులో నధిక సంఖ్యాకులు గలసి, గాంధీమహాత్మునికి విజ్ఞాపనమును సమర్పించవలయునను తీర్మానమును, ఓడించిరి. అందు మీద, మ్యునిసిపలు బోర్డున కధ్యక్షులగు టాక్ దనుగాను, గాంధీమహాత్మునికి స్వాగత మొసగు సూచనను నిరాకరించిన సంఘమునకు తా మధ్యక్షులుగ నుండజాలమని దలచి, తమ పదవికి రాజీనామా నొసగనున్నట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. ఆంధ్ర దేశమునందును, తదితర ప్రదేశములందును, మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములు దేశనాయకుడగు గాంధీకి స్వాగత మొసగుట కెట్టి కుతూహలము జూపుచున్నవో, పాలకులకు విజ్ఞాపనలను సమర్పించుట కెట్టి విముఖత గనుపలయుచున్నవో, వార్తలు తెలుపరుచుచునే యున్నవి. ఇంతవరకును స్థానిక స్వపరిపాలనా సంఘములు అధికారుల చేతులలో నికీలుబొమ్మలవలె బనిజేయుచున్నవి. ప్రజాభ్యుదయము నవి పాటించుటలేదు. ఇప్పుడు స్థానిక సంఘములు సవరణసముతో ప్రకాశించుచున్నవి. వీనికి స్వసామర్థ్యము గోచరించినది. అందుచే ప్రజల యుద్దేశములను సఫలపరచి, జాతీయోద్యమమున కివి శక్తివంచనలేక తోడ్పడుట ధర్మము. అక్కరలేని పనులతో ప్రోద్బలముచుటవలన సమంతము లాభముండదు. మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘములలోను తదితర స్థానిక సంఘములలోను జాతీయవాదులు సభ్యులగునట్లును, సభ్యులయినవారు జాతీయోద్యమవాదానికి గాఢముగ కృషిపలుపునట్లును వోటరులు పాటుబడవలయునని, హెచ్చరించుచున్నారము.

జర్మనీ గోల

జర్మనీగోల ఎంతకాలమునకు అణగిపోవునో తెలియదు. అయిదువత్సరములు యుద్ధముతో గడిచెను. యుద్ధము ముగిసిననాటినుండియు, నేటివరకును, మిత్రమండలి వారును, జర్మనులును, వాగ్వివాదములను జరుపుచునేయున్నారు. మిత్రమండలి వారు, కొన్ని వరతులను విధించుటయును తాము వానిని చెల్లించజాలమని జర్మనులు జెప్పటయు, జర్మను రాజ్యముల నాక్రమించెదమని మిత్రమండలి వారు బెదిరించుటయు, ఇంతకాలము నుండియు జరుగుచునే యున్నది. ఏ తక్షణమువారికిని వినుగు బుట్టుట లేదు. రావణాసురుని కాష్టమువలె, ఎంతకాల మీ పొగ రాజుచుండునో తెలియకున్నది. ప్యారిసులో, మిత్రమండలివాడు వెనుక గూడినపుడు, జర్మనులు 2 మిలియర్డుల మార్కులను మొదటి రెండు సంవత్సరములలోను, 3 మిలియర్డుల మార్కులను మూడు సంవత్సరములకును, 4 మిలియర్డులను మరల మూడువత్సరములకును, 5 మిలియర్డులను మూడువత్సరములకును, 61 మిలియర్డులను 31 సంవత్సరముల వరకును, 226 మిలియర్డులను 42 సంవత్సరములకును చెల్లించవలయునని, విధించియుండిరి. ఈ సందర్భమున మిలియర్డు అనగా, మారుకోట్లనియు, మార్కు అనిన జర్మను బంగారు నాణెమనియు, గ్రహింపవలెను. ఇంతకాలమును, జర్మనీ 100 కి 12 1/2 చొప్పున ఎగుమతుల నుంకమును చెల్లించుచుండవలయును. జర్మనులు 50 మిలియర్డుల మార్కులను-అనగ, 250 కోట్ల ఫవరులను చెల్లించెదమనియు, అందులో 29 మిలియర్డులు మిత్రమండలివారికిచ్చిన వస్తుసామగ్రి క్రింద చెల్లిపోయె ననియు, 30 మిలియర్డులను దళాలవారిగా నిచ్చెదమనియు, మిగిలిన 17 మిలి

యర్డులను, ప్రాన్సులో నాశనమయిన భాగములను బాగుచేయుటకు జర్మను పనివారల కిచ్చెడి కూలీ మకాలమునను, జర్మనుసరకుల నిచ్చుటచేతను, 1926 సంవత్సరమునకు పిమ్మట తీసికొనెడి అప్పుల వలనను తీర్చెదమనియు, ఎగుమతుల మీద వన్ను లుండగూడదనియు, మొదట సూచించిరి. పిమ్మట, మిత్రమండలి వారు సూచించినట్లుల మొదటి అయిదువత్సరములలో చెల్లించవలసిన మొత్తమును చెల్లించెదమనియు, ఎగుమతుల మీద 100 కి 30 వంతున వన్నుల కంగీకరించెదమనియు, అంతర్జాతీయముణము, దీసికొని, 8 మిలియర్డు మార్కులను వెంటనే చెల్లించెదమనియు, జర్మనులు రెండవమారు స్వీకరించిరి. మిత్రమండలివారు తుదకు చెలిపిన సూచనలలో, 30 సంవత్సరముల వరకు సంవత్సరమునకు 3 మిలియర్డుల మార్కుల వంతున చెల్లించవలయుననియు, ప్రతి సంవత్సర మిచ్చు మొత్తమును ఎగుమతి వన్నులును కలిసి 226 మిలియర్డుల మార్కుల మొత్తము కావలయుననియు, ప్రతి పాదింపబడెను. జర్మనులు మరల కొన్ని సూచనల గావించిరి. ఏబదిమిలియర్డు మార్కులవయినను, లేక 200 మిలియర్డులమార్కులవరకు తమకు శక్తి యున్నంతవరకు సంవత్సరమునకిచ్చెడి మొత్తముల నయినను అంగీకరింపవలెననియు, అంతర్జాతీయముణమును గైకొని, అందులోనుంచి సొమ్ము చెల్లించెదమనియు, యుద్ధములో నాశనమయిన రాష్ట్రములను బాగుచేయుటకు సామగ్రినిచ్చెదమనియు, లేనియెడల మిత్రమండలివారు అమెరికాకు ఇవ్వవలసినముణమును తమకు శక్తియు స్తుతవరకు చెల్లించెదమనియు, జర్మనులపై విధించిన ఇతరనిర్బంధముల నన్నిటిని తొలగించవలయుననియు, జర్మనులు బెలిసిరి. జర్మనుసూచనలను మిత్రమండలివారు రంగీకరించెదరని తోచదు. ప్రాన్సువారు, జర్మనురాష్ట్రమునందలి రూర్ భాగము నాక్రమించుటకు సంసిద్ధులగుచున్నారు. ఈవిషయమును లండనులోగూడుచున్న మిత్రమండలి వారు తుదకెటుల నిశ్చయించెదరో చూడవలయును. ఇంతటితోనయినను, ఈసమస్య కడలేరునని తోచకున్నది.

బిసెంటుగారి విమర్శనపద్ధతి

నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకు ప్రతి కూలముగ నుండడి సోషలిస్టుభార్యు వత్రిక ఇటులవ్రాయుచుచున్నది. "హోంరూలువంకకు మనము తలచినదాని కన్న త్వరితముగ బరుగిడుచున్నట్లు, బిసెంటుగారు తమ అధ్యక్షకోపన్యాసమున ప్రాసరి. బిసెంటు వర్ణించెడి సూర్యునికి మవ్వలులేనే లేవు. బిసెంటు వర్ణించెడి రాత్రులలో వెలుగు ఏమూలను చొరదు. ప్రజలపై తుపాకులను ప్రేల్చువిషయమై శ్రీనివాసశాస్త్రిగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానమును గూర్చి ఆమె వ్రాసిన సంగతి గమనింపుడు. ఆతీర్మానములో ముఖ్యముగా నట్టి భాగమును మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వమువారు రంగీకరించిరి. బిసెంటుగారి విషయమై గోరంతలు కొండంతలుజేసి, నిరాకరింపబడిన ప్రధాన భాగము విషయమై మానము దాల్చిరి. ప్రధానభాగమును నిరాకరించుటచే, అధికారుల దృక్పథమున గలిగిన మార్పు బూటకమని శాసనసభ్యులనేకులకు దోచెను. బిసెంటుగారి పద్ధతి కొక సౌకర్యము గలదు. ఆమె సంస్కరణములగూర్చి జేసెడి విమర్శనముబట్టి, తెలివిగలవారెవరును మోసపోవజాలరు. శాసనసభావ్యవహారముల నంత చక్కగ విమర్శించుచున్నదో, నిరాకరణోద్యమమును గూడ ఆమె అంత చక్కగనే ఖండించుచున్నది. నిరాకర

స్వరాజ్యచయత్న కార్యస్థానము:- కాటాను
 లను ప్రచారమునకు వెళ్ళినందున కాతికలకు జాతీయచిహ్న
 రాజ్ఝింక లేమునకును, చురుగును పాక్షికమును, శరీరం
 కటావల వెంటకలిగిపో స్వరాజ్యచయత్న కార్యస్థాన ము
 ర్పయింతునది, కాతికలకు జాతీయ పాతకాలల పూర్వకము
 తివారము, కాటానులను గూర్చి తెలిసి కొనుగోలుచుండును
 కార్యస్థానములో యజ్ఞ సేవకులను ప్రముఖ నాణ్యులను
 కార్యస్థానము కాపు మునును నాణ్య ప్రాజ్ఞులను.

Dated } (Sd) F. E. MORGAN,
Madras, 12-4-21. } UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT.

Reparations.

The German Offer.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, April 28.

PARIS.—It is officially pointed out that if the Allies accepted the German proposals, France would receive only a seventh part of what was willed by Germany had cost France, and only a third part of what Germany had admitted was due to France to repair the ruin caused by her invasions. On the other hand, in a message from Berlin it is alleged that authoritative Allied circles there consider that Germany has made a handsome offer which cannot be rejected of hand.

Mr. Hughes has advised the Berlin Government that the terms are too obscure for him to transmit the Note to the Entente. Reliable circles in Washington are of opinion that German conditions surrounding the proposals are a great hinder.

Statement by Mr. Lloyd George.

LONDON, April 28.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said that the new German proposals were thoroughly unsatisfactory and inadequate.

In reply to supplementary questions as to whether this meant that Great Britain would be committed to further occupation of Germany, the Premier said that the House would have an opportunity for expressing its judgment during the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates on May 31st, but disagreed with the view that representatives of the Government could not commit the country in regard to a particular course of action.

The Premier doubted whether any decision would be reached by the Supreme Council before the 2nd or 3rd of May. Mr. Lloyd George reiterated his statement of April 23rd, that the British Government would support France at the forthcoming Conference in the proposals for the occupation of the Westphalian coalfields.

A motion by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy to debate Government's refusal to seek assent of Parliament before concurring to further occupation of Germany, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Germany's Note and France's Reply.

LONDON, April 28.

PARIS.—The French Government has telegraphed to French Ambassador in Washington requesting him to thank the American Government for assurance that it will not deliver the German note without the approval of the Allies and adding that the proposals are unacceptable to France and that the occupation of Ruhr region is increasingly probable but cannot be carried out for a week after it has been decided upon in agreement with the Allies.

Reparation Commission's Decision.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Noyce Mr. Hilton-Young said that 132 milliard gold marks fixed by the reparations commission as payable from Germany did not include the estimated sum of 150 million sterling which was reimbursable from Germany under article 232 in respect of Belgium's debt to the Allies. He added that the commission's decision had been conveyed to Germany.

Ruhr Occupation.

Allied Agreement Reaching Completion.

The Reuter learns from semi-official French source that the agreement between Allies is becoming more complete in regard to German situation. Allied experts after examination of figures believe that occupation of Ruhr will yield one and half to two milliards of gold marks per year.

Inevitable Unless.

German Conditions are Withdrawn.

A New York telegram states that it is generally thought that nothing can now prevent the French occupation of Ruhr. Business men regard it as regrettable but inevitable unless German conditions attached to the offer are withdrawn.

P. and O. Mail Service.

Weekly Despatches.

LONDON, April 28.

The P. and O. announces that in consequence of coal shortage the *Narkunda* will depart on May 6th for Australia direct. The Company is maintaining a weekly mail service to India. The steamers *Delta*, *Dongolo*, and *Syria*, will carry the next three weeks' mails.

Secretary for Colonies.

Change of Title Under Consideration.

LONDON, April 28.

At question-time Mr. Lloyd George stated that the question of changing the title of Secretary for Colonies was being considered.

Cables in Brief.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 5½ per cent.

A Havana message says that the Chess Committee has permitted Lasker to resign the Chess Championship.

The Emir Feisal arrived at Jeddah on April 25th. He was met by King Hussein and great crowds of people. There is to be a great reception at Mecca, where the Arabs greatly appreciate British policy towards the Arabs.

Mr. Thomas Watt Smith, a late Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has left £32,000.

Sir James Stevenson has accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to become his personal adviser on commercial questions relating to colonial administration.

Canada and the Empire.

Dominion's Obligations.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, April 28.

In the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King, Leader of the Opposition, submitted the following resolution — "That while recognising the propriety of Canada being represented at any conference of the Premiers of the Empire, this House is of opinion that at the coming Conference no step should be taken involving any change in the relations of Canada to other parts of the Empire and in view of the present financial position of Canada no action should be taken implying any obligations on the part of Canada to undertake a new Naval and Military expenditure."

The resolution was defeated by 96 votes to 64.

Mr. Rowell, a former Member of the Imperial War Cabinet made a speech in favour of non-renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in order to promote better relations between Great Britain and America.

Naval Appropriations Bill. Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, April 29.

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly rejected the amendment to Navy Appropriations Bill providing that no funds should be expended upon warship construction until President Harding had called the International Conference to consider disarmament.

Most Sanguinary Hold-up.

HOUSTON.—(Texas) A most sanguinary hold up in the history of oilfields has occurred at Tampico. Fifteen Mexican bandits held up officials and collared wages amounting to 13500 pesos in gold. Ten were killed including two bandits.

Egyptian Situation.

Zagloul Pasha and Adly Cabinet.

LONDON, April 29.

CAIRO.—Zagloul Pasha has informed Reuter that the Adly Ministry has refused his conditions and he intimates that he will not enter into official negotiations if the Adly Cabinet persist in their attitude.

Adly Pasha's Denial.

LONDON, April 27.

CAIRO.—Mr. Adly Pasha in an interview with Reuter denied that his ministry had utilised censorship to suppress reports or articles referring to Mr. Zagloul. He added that his officials had been instructed not to participate in Zagloulist demonstrations and propaganda in the interests of discipline.

Coal Situation Gloomy.

LONDON, April 29.

After the conference with Mr. Horne this morning the Miners representative said that the outlook was gloomy and bleak, down possible as the Government refused to increase temporary subsidy.

Absolute Dead-lock.

Government's Offer Denounced.

LONDON, April 28.

The Miners leaders describe the situation as an absolute dead-lock and denounce Government's latest offer as bringing the wages of miners considerably below the cost of living. The offer increasing the temporary coal subsidy to ten million sterling was conditional upon durable settlement for at least year after the subsidy ended. It was this stipulation that immediately killed the hopes of settlement. Meanwhile the miners leaders declare that the men will confirm the rejection and there are no arrangements for future conference. Mr. Horne told the miners delegates that National Pool was a political demand and under no circumstances could Government agree to it. It is now generally thought that the strike is likely to continue for some weeks longer. Meanwhile the exchequer is losing millions of sterling per day as a result of the strike owing to stagnation of industries while the railway deficit of two and a half millions per week must be made up and at least a million for ensuring maintenance of order.

Coal Strike Situation Blacker.

Coal strike situation has never been blacker in consequence of the miners' conference decision to-night to reject Government's proposals because they do not concede fundamental principles of National Wages Board and National Pool. A resolution to this effect was carried almost unanimously at the meeting at which the Secretary reported to Mr. Horne's final Govt offer. The Secretary stated that the miners delegates were returning to their district where they would report upon the present offer of the Government.

Great Northern Railway Strike Averted.

Nottingham Railwaymen have been reinstated and thus the threatened strike on the Great Northern Railway was averted.

Governments' Proposal to Increase Subsidy

Prior to the Miners' rejection of Government proposals the latter offered to increase the subsidy from seven and half to ten millions spread over a temporary period of four months. An official of the mining association fore-shadows that owners will now return to their respective districts and enter into arrangements with local unions with a view to early resumption of work.

Coal Owners Statement.

Coal-owners have issued a statement that negotiations broke down on purely political issue and that men were kept in the dark. Owners are returning to their districts where men will be invited to discuss wages.

Owners Urged by Men.

It is unofficially stated that many owners have been repeatedly urged by the men in their districts to fix up some arrangement enabling them to return to work.

Irish Situation.

Mr. Lloyd George's Dilemma.

Sinn Fein Threats to Journalists.

(REUTER'S.)

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Greenwood mentioned that Sinn Feiners were threatening death to journalists who were not supporting them and that one journalist had been forced by them to leave Ireland. He emphasised that the majority of Royal Irish Constabulary were Catholics and that while at one time hundreds were resigning and recruiting was stopped. Recruits now were coming from Ireland as well as from England. Mr. Greenwood said that Auxiliaries had specific function which no other force could perform. (Ironical Opposition cheers), they were mobile column of brave men whom Sinn Fein headquarters had given orders were to be shot on sight. The discipline of the force was unquestionable until November 21st but murders in Dublin and ambush at Macroom had shaken force and had caused men to see red. He insisted however that discipline of all the police forces in Ireland was improving and in the circumstances was remarkably good while the discipline of the army under frightful strain of regular assassinations was beyond criticism. Mr. Greenwood declared that Government was confronted not with political movement but with the conspiracy of murder. The Irish Republican army were by no means belligerents but were murderers. He admitted that Government had not yet succeeded in crushing the conspiracy which was a menace not merely to United Kingdom but to civilisation. After referring to the latest deliberate Sinn Fein plan to attack and even murder ex-service men, Mr. Greenwood said that Ireland was more free from unemployment than anywhere else in the Empire. It was greatest nonsense to suggest that the country was a mass of ruins, even racing had not been stopped. Mr. Asquith declared that there was conclusive proof that some parts of the Auxiliaries were absolutely demoralised and criminally regardless of human life. He demanded disbandment of the Auxiliaries and that established Crown forces should be relied upon to prevent crime in Ireland.

Appeal for Postponement of Elections.

Mr. Guinness made an appeal for postponement of the elections in South Ireland in order to give an opportunity for further negotiations of truce as the only result of elections would be the return of extreme Sinn Feiners which would create false impression abroad and in Dominions who would not understand that this was merely electoral force.

Government's Decision to go on with H. R. Act.

Sir E. Carson welcomed the decision of the Government to go on with Home Rule Act. Mr. Lloyd George declared that the definition of real issue was whether we should withdraw the British Empire forces, not exercise authority in Ireland, and leave the majority in South Ireland to establish its own Republic or Monarchy. What was happening in Ireland now had always happened when Britain's thoughts were fully occupied elsewhere. He pointed that there had been hundred and twenty unexpiated murders of police and civilians before the auxiliaries were sent to Ireland. Most of the criticism in England was not vented upon murderers but upon the police who were acting in self-defence.

Sinn Fein Terroristic Campaign.

Sinn Fein terroristic campaign against men, women and children together with the establishment of insurgent institutions had compelled the Government to improve the force hurriedly from which few undesirables were weeded as soon as possible.

Sir E. Carson as Appeal Court Judge.

LONDON, April 29.

The *Daily Mail* before premier's speech during the Irish estimates had an hours interview with Lord Derby who met prominent Irish Ecclesiastics in Dublin last week and is understood to be visiting Dublin again next week to meet De Valera personally.

Mr. Carson has accepted the appointment to the judgeship of the court of appeal in succession to Mr. Moulton deceased but will remain in the House of Commons until the Irish elections.

Irish Estimate Premier's Concluding Speech.

Considerable importance is being attached in Parliamentary circles to the concluding parts of the speech by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Irish estimates in which he reaffirmed his willingness to discuss the Irish problem with the authorised representative of the Irish opinion. The Premier read the remarks which were framed after consultation with Mr. Balfour and it is believed that they can be interpreted in connection with Lord Derby's recent visit to Dublin. After stating Government's stubborn determination to fight against the secession movement the Premier said it would be Ireland's responsibility if she sought to make now Irish Parliament a dead letter. He offered to see any Sinn Fein member of the Parliament who was not suspected of murder and there were only about four on any subject of public importance without any preliminary conditions with regard to policy or opinion. Members who came could put any proposals but it would be Government's responsibility whether they accepted or rejected them.

The Auxiliary Police.

LONDON, April 29.

Introducing the Irish Supplementary Estimate in the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that he withdrawal of the auxiliary Police from Ireland was not contemplated. He ridiculed the suggestion that these 1,500 British officers were responsible for the present disorder in Ireland, and added that the authorities had captured documents which brought to light a plot to interfere with the Belfast water-supply and other outrages, with a view to interfering with the elections in North Ireland, but he said, Government was resolved that the elections should be held both in North and South Ireland on May 24th.

Nankana Case.

Further Evidence.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Nankana Case.

Delayed in Transmission

LAHORE, April 28.

Evidence for the prosecution is being recorded in the Nankana case from day to day, and it is understood that it will take at least another week to conclude the examination of the prosecution witnesses. Fourteen witnesses were examined to-day. Harkishen Das Pawari said that the Sikhs threatened him with prosecution and he gave his first statement out of the fear of the Sikhs. He identified the accused at the jail also out of fear. In reality he did not know anybody.

Jata Singh, a shopkeeper at Nankana, stated that the Sikhs beat Thakur Singh and also assaulted a woman. They were armed with *Tukras*, *Chavris* and *Kirpans*. One Sikh had a pistol with him.

Utian Singh a factory owner at Nankana said that on the night previous to the occurrence he saw the Mahant distributing two hundred *Chhavris* to his men, and he (witness) sent Woryam Singh one of his men, to warn the Sikhs that they should not go near the Gurdwara when the *Chhavris* were being distributed. He did not fear that the Mahant desired his death. He had a gun license, but he did not keep his gun with him all night. The next day he sat at his house with his gun till the Deputy Commissioner arrived because the people told him that the Mahant wanted to kill him. He had no quarrel with the Mahant. He had sent a telegram about the Conference to some of the Sikh Leaders. The cost of the telegrams was paid out of his own purse. He was a member of the Gurdwara Committee formed at Nankana.

In reply to a question by the Court, witness said that he was accused in one of the Gurdwara cases. Some of the charges framed against him had been withdrawn by the Government. He could not say whether he was an accused in a private case or a chalan case.

Hazura Singh, a boy witness said that his uncle Dalip Singh went to Amritsar some two months ago to buy a bndloom, but he had not returned home since then. The Police showed the witness a pair of shoes which he identified as his uncle Dalip Singh's.

In reply to a question by the court witness said he was sure that the shoes were his uncle's.

In his cross examination the boy witness said that his uncle Dalip Singh was a Jathedar and an Akali. He used to wear his *Kirpan* and had also asked the witness to wear a *Kirpan* always.

In reply to a question by the Court, witness said that he had got a *Kirpan* with him. Witness then showed the *Kirpan* to the Court.

The other witnesses who gave evidence to-day stated that some of their relatives went to Nankana on the day of the occurrence, but never returned since then and they believed that they were killed at Nankana.

A Brilliant Wedding.

LAHORE, April 30.

A brilliant wedding was celebrated yesterday when the daughter of Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of Lahore High Court was married to Lala Sri Sarupa, son of the Honourable Lala Sukhbir Singh of Muzaffarnagar. The reception of the bridegrooms party was held at Shalimar gardens.

Sikh Gurdwara and Shrines Bill deferred.

LAHORE, April 30.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—At a meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th April 1921 it was decided to defer the consideration of the Sikh Gurdwara and Shrines Bill until 8th May.

The main objects which the Government had in introducing the Bill were to provide means for improving the management of Gurdwaras and shrines, to prevent the waste of their income pending the introduction of a more permanent measure and to collect information upon which this more permanent measure could be based. On these main-points there has been little or no difference of opinion in the Council. In dealing with certain provisions of the Bill, however, such as the constitution of the Board of Commissioners and conduct of religious observances there was considerable diversity of view, but it was hoped that by means of informal discussion outside the Council some settlement in these points might be arrived at. Efforts have since been made by the Government through its Members and ministers to obtain the views of those interested and much time has been spent in examining the matters under dispute in consultation with a number of gentlemen concerned, both members of the Legislative Council and others. These conferences have been productive of some good in clearing the issues, but it is apparent that a stage has not yet been reached at which the Bill can be again presented to the Council in a form which would be acceptable both to the Sikh Community and to the Council at large, while it is necessary to safeguard all interests concerned and to remove the apprehension of those who are opposed to sudden and radical change. The Bill is for the benefit primarily of the Sikh Community and the Government is anxious that any Bill which may pass through the Council should not be in a form which had not secured in essentials the consent of those for whose benefit it is intended. It is not improbable that some form of agreement may be reached after further consideration, but at present it has not been found possible to secure this and accordingly has been decided to postpone the meeting of the Legislative Council which was to have been held on the 9th May. If after further discussion it appears advisable to bring the Bill again before the Council it will be possible to do this at some date in June or July. In the meantime the subject will continue to receive careful consideration.

Irish Outrages.

Four business houses in Listerwell have been destroyed as a reprisal for murder of Arthur Vickers on April 15th.

Zhob Incident.

Government Communique.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The following Press Communique has been issued under date 28th April.

Zhob—With reference to the report rendered to the press on the 20th April regarding the presence of a large gang of raiders in the Zhob, it is now confirmed that the gang numbers at least six hundred men accompanied by Mullahs under the command of Sher Jan Kharoti. In the attack on Mekhtar on the night of 17th-18th April they lost nine killed and eight wounded. Five dead were actually left on the ground and buried by the villagers. A notable feature of the situation is the way in which the local tribesmen have cooperated with the authorities in resisting the raiders and keeping on their track. According to the latest reports the gang has moved west and crossed the Loralai Fort Sandeman Road in the vicinity of Zarzai, some forty miles south of the latter place. The Mullahs from Kaksbai Kalai towards Lakaband are blocked by local scout levies. Lakaband is about 28 miles south of Fort Sandeman and Kaksbai Kalaiten miles south east of Lakaband. A column from Loralai is at Gwal Kaidarzal. The Lakaband Column is at Subakzai some nine miles to the south west. Column from Fort Sandeman is commanding the southern exit from about 20 and 40 miles south west of Fort Sandeman respectively. Another Column from Fort Sandeman is at Kapip watching the Kapip Munikhwa area to the east north east of Fort Sandeman. Aeroplanes are co-operating.

Waziristan Mahaud.

A Picquet three miles west of Jandola was attacked by forty Mahauds on the 22nd April. The gang was eventually driven off and had some casualties. Losses were one Indian other rank killed and three wounded. An armed Ghazi (A religious fanatic), whose object is murder was shot dead near Ladha Camp on the night of 20th and 21st April. Our up and down convoys were attacked on the 23rd April when meeting each other near Paizha Ragbza which is about midway between Sora Rozha and Lodha by the hostile Mahaud Malik Musa Khan and a gang of about two hundred and eighty Mahauds. The fight lasted all day and the enemy must have sustained heavy losses but details have not yet been received. Our casualties were one British officer died of wounds, four British and two Indian officers wounded, seven Indian ranks killed and 28 wounded, and three followers killed and eleven wounded. As is natural when such a large target is presented our losses in camels were considerable, about two hundred were killed and one hundred and thirty carried off by the enemy.

Mr. Barton Resigns.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In resigning his post of President of the Railway Workmen Association Mr. H. Barton says:—As my efforts to advise and guide the working of the Association on sound constitutional lines have been regarded at headquarters as unjustifiable interference I have thought it well to let them manage their own affairs.

Cyclone.

Two villages in Brahmanbaria sub division are direly affected by the recent cyclone. Almost all houses other than pucca buildings were blown down and big trees were uprooted injuring some fifty persons. Two of them met with instantaneous death. The local Magistrate had sanctioned Rs. 300 for relief of the poor sufferers.

Lahore Municipality.

Resolution to close all Liquorshops.

LAHORE, April 30.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Lahore Municipality held yesterday Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan moved a resolution recommending the Government that in the interest of the people in general all liquor shops should be closed within the municipal area. In moving the resolution the Nawab remarked that it would be advisable to limit the prohibition to the city and large villages at present included in the civil station so as not to interfere with the European population. Strong exception was taken to the amendment by several members and another suggestion for the exclusion of the Upper Mall from the proposed prohibition was also rejected and the resolution as originally drafted was accepted unanimously by the committee.

Patna City Municipal Board, Protest Against Behar Govt's Circular.

PATNA, April 30.

At a meeting of the Patna City Municipal Board a member moved a resolution protesting against the circular of Behar and Orissa Government in the Ministry of Local Self-Government, requiring members of the board to abstain from attending non-co-operation meetings etc. in as much as the circular meant a clear curtailment of their rights as members of the board and an infringement of their right as citizens and as it was not in consonance with the spirit of the Bengal Municipal Act. Before the resolution was moved the chairman of the board pointed out that in a subsequent circular, the reference to municipal commissioner's participating in non-co-operation meetings had been cancelled and he thought the resolution was therefore out of place. While admitting that mischief was done by issuing the circular at an inopportune moment the chairman remarked that a discussion of the resolution might only lead to unpleasantness. He respectfully asked the commissioners not to fan up further feeling over that matter. The resolution was passed, the division showing that all members except two voted in favour.

Mr. W. H. Meyrick, Keme Indigo concern, has been appointed member of the Board of Industries, Bihar, and Orissa.

Public offices of the Patials State were closed on 29th as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir James Dunlop Smith, a former politician.

Malegaon Trouble.

Further Narrative.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, April 30.

Further narrative supplied by the Times of India's correspondent regarding the riots at Malegaon shows that not only much active hostility was shown towards the police but also towards local moderates. The Mahomedan Chairman of Taluka Local Board anticipating danger had left the town when the mob went to his house in search of him. This gentleman's old father was severely assaulted. From Monday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon (when Military arrived) the town was in the hands of a dangerous mob. On Monday the mob indulged in incendiarism burning three buildings and killing the Police Sub-Inspector and constables. On Tuesday they began plundering houses of Mahomedan leaders who counselled moderation regarding Khilafat agitation. They marched out for securing the release of six men sent to jail for not paying fines inflicted moving about in town with lathies. The mob went to the Kuchery and told the Mamlatdar in charge that unless the men were immediately released they would set fire to Government treasury room. Realising the hopelessness of the situation the Mamlatdar released the men. The mob carried these men on their shoulders through the town shouting *Allah O Akbar*. The burning of the temple appears to have been carried out deliberately after an hour's parley with the occupants to deliver up the Sub-inspector, who had taken refuge there. The mob which comprised mostly of Mahomedans told the owner that they had no desire to wound religious susceptibilities of the Hindus by entering the temple if the Sub-Inspector who had taken refuge in it was given up. The owner, Hindu, declined but offered Rs. 2,000 instead towards Khilafat Fund. The incendiaries used two tins of kerosine oil and bought some gunpowder which they threw on the burning framework of the temple. Mr. Simcox, Collector of Nasik, was out in the interior touring. On receipt of information he communicated with the military authorities at Deolali and hastened to Malegaon. At the head of affairs on the spot were two Mamlatdars who were both injured in rioting on Monday and confined to their homes. Out of 19,000 inhabitants of the town 15,000 are Mahomedans. So they were all powerful. About 2000 inhabitants left the town in fear. The correspondent estimates that besides the Sub-Inspector four constables had been killed and half a dozen men among the rioters. The names of the wounded among the rioters have not yet been divulged for fear of sure arrest. The people remain indoors. The town has a deserted appearance.

Sir George Lloyd,

Searchlight's Allegations Denied.

PATNA, April 30.

Prof. C. J. Hamilton, publicity officer, writes to the Searchlight in reference to the alleged interview between Sir George Lloyd and some gentlemen from Hyderabad and Nawabsha districts when Sir George Lloyd is reported to have said if Non-Co-operators were dissatisfied with the Government let them clear out from this country etc. that the account of the interview and words attributed to His Excellency are complete fabrication. The paper says that its comments were based on quotation from a Sind paper.

SECTION 144 Cr. SW. AGAIN.

PATNA, April 29.

A correspondent from Giridih states that the following order has been issued by the Sub Divisional Magistrate of Giridih:—Whereas it has been brought to my notice that speeches on Non-Co-Operation have set up the local public against the Government established by law and in consequence thereof very serious riots with arson were committed yesterday and whereas in my opinion the stopping of all public meetings and all public speeches in the present excited state of public is absolutely necessary and is likely to prevent serious riots and disturbances of public tranquillity and immediate prevent in is desirable, I hereby direct under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that no public meetings shall be held and no public speeches delivered at any place within a radius of seven miles from my Court for a period of two month from this date.

Fire Accident.

BOMBAY, April 30.

A fire causing damage to the extent of Rs. 30,00,000 occurred this morning in the cotton mill called Planet Mills situated at Fergusson Road, Parsi. It originated in the cotton waste godown room, the roof of which is built of corrugated iron sheets and it is supposed that the fire was due to heat. Agents of the mill are Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Sons. The damage is covered by insurance.

The Mail Steamer *Sicilia* sailed on the 30th April after noon.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S CAMP, April 30.

Their Excellencies gave a garden party at Government House to-day and about 500 guests were present.

Pondicherry Strike Ended.

PONDICHERRY, April 29.

The strike in Pondicherry came to an end this morning as H. E. the Governor assured a satisfactory settlement last evening. Things have returned to normal condition.

A Conference of Agents and Traffic Managers of all principal railways in India had just concluded its session in Simla. Says the Pioneer.—It is understood that the main problem before the Conference was the familiar and almost universal one of endeavouring to devise ways and means for meeting the rapidly increasing running cost by finding more revenue.

Mr. A. L. E. Bryning, Secretary and Manager of Messrs. Thacker & Co., a prominent member of the Bombay European Association and a past master of the Bombay Trades Association, died on 29th night.

Burma Railway Strike.

RANGOON, April 30.

The Strike of a thousand menials of Burma Rly. began on Thursday and the effect was noticeable yesterday by the reduction of trains. This strike is distinct from the strike at the workshops at Insein which still continues. The firemen have been replaced in some instances by Anglo-Indians. The strike is due to the non-receipt of reply to the memorial within one week as stipulated in the memorial. The memorial protested against transfer followed by dismissal of three men alleged to be named as spokesman at a meeting of the running and shed staff. It also asked for increased pay and condonation of traffic strikers. The strike at present is confined to Rangoon and mainline trains are not affected.

Burma Railway Company's Notice.

RANGOON, April 30.

RANGOON, April 30.
The Burma Railway Co. have issued a notice stating that owing to yesterday's strike, the booking of all goods to and from Rangoon is stopped until further notice. It is not possible to maintain normal train service between Rangoon and Insien and Rangoon and Hankow. The situation among the strikers at Insien workshop remains unchanged. A meeting of strikers was held at the residence of Mr. P. D. Fazel, Barrister yesterday. The men reiterated their determination not to return to work until their grievances have been removed or the matter put before the Government for arbitration. Mr. I. K. Das, Barrister, recently had an interview with the Commissioner, Pega, regarding arbitration by Government. The Commissioner referred the matter to the Lieutenant Governor and the Local Government replied stating that owing to insufficient particulars and absence of figures in the strikers' memorial, it was impossible for the Government to ask the Railway Company to accept arbitration. The reply stated that if the strikers were prepared to return to work the Government would order the Director of Industries to enquire into the conditions in their services with a view to obtaining redress for any grievances which such enquiry might show to exist. If the strikers were unwilling to accept that proposition the Lieutenant Governor considered that these men who occupied railway quarters must be ejected after seven days full notice. Mr. Das was asked by the Commissioner to place the reply before his clients with a view to informing the Government whether they accepted these proposals. The men refused to consider the question of returning to work until an enquiry by the Director of Industries had been held. They stated that they had already made arrangements to vacate and as soon as the company issued orders, they would do so. They stoutly denied further that strike had any political motive. They refused to go for their pay until pay sheets for March and April had been made out separately, objecting to salaries for two months being lumped together as had been done. The strikers stated that they had acted in the most orderly way and had discountenanced any but constitutional methods and were determined to stand out until justice had been done to them.

Burma Seditious Case

RANGOON, April 30,

The hearing of the case against Hpoonkyi U. Ottama at Maubin was principally devoted to an examination of the District Superintendent of Police who is being taken line by line through the transcript of shorthand notes of the speeches delivered by the accused and witness was asked to indicate the passages deemed seditious. The proceedings generally were not marked by sensational incidents of any kind. There were large gatherings of people in Court but he disorders.

Allahabad Municipal Chairman Resigns

ALLAHABAD, April 30.

ALLAHABAD, April 30.
In connection with yesterday's proceedings in the Allahabad Municipal Board it is understood that Babu Purshotam Das Tandon is going to resign the chairmanship of the Board as he thinks he cannot continue to be the administrative head of the municipal board which has adopted the retrograde step of rejecting the motion of welcoming Mahatma Gandhi on his forthcoming visit to Allahabad.

Dropping the Mark.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

ALLAHABAD, April 30.
The Leader publishes an article headed (*Dropping the Mask*.) by a student of politics, commenting on the serious nature of the pronouncement contained in Mr. Mahomed Ali's Erode speech and pointing out the danger which directly depend on the sentiments of Mr. Mamomed Ali. The writer says:—Does Mr. Mahomed Ali, and do those who listen to him realise what the invasion, particularly invasion by troops of a semi civilised power like Afghanistan, proceeded at the case must be by wholly barbarous hordes of frontier tribes, would entail for the peaceful population of India? What is the secret of the mentality such as Mr. Mahomed Ali's which can regard with pleasurable anticipation the invasion of the Motherland by brutal and semi-civilised guerilla warriors. Analysing the psychology which has produced this attitude of mind the writer concludes:—The whole psychology of non-co-operation party depends upon the distrust of the present Government, a distrust for which the powers-that-be have only themselves to blame. The problem therefore which concerns this party is how to relieve India of this incubus of British rule, which threatens to crush her. It is plain, so they say, so long as Indians remain weak, disorganised and unarmed, British can hold the country indefinitely by force of arms. It is not impossible some of them may think to expel British. The only possible expedient is to call in outside aid. That intervention will be accompanied by anarchy is likely, but it inevitable this anarchy must be faced, for from it freedom will spring; hence it is the mentality of non-cooperation party that logically leads them to bend their energies towards the creation of such harked off British rule on the part of Indian masses. This rule shall be undermined and rendered unstable.

Anti N. C. O. League.

LUCKNOW, April 30.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Lucknow was held on Friday evening at Moti Mohal. All classes of people were present, their number being over 1000. The meeting was thoroughly representative. Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law, was voted to the chair. He pointed out the necessity of having an organisation at the present moment which would tend to promote peace and order. It was he said the duty of every peaceful citizen to assist the Government in the task of preventing disorder and lawlessness by all legitimate means. The aim of the organisation, which they intended to inaugurate that evening, was to counteract by means of persuasion and conciliation and not by taking any hostile attitude or by having recourse to repression. They intended to approach the people in a manner of sympathy and friendliness and to warn them against the dangers of anarchy and revolution. They wanted to explain to them that their salvation lay not in revolution but it could be attained only by a rapidly progressive evolution. They were not going to be a partner only to one section of the people but to all. Their object was to help all their countrymen alike. They were not going to oppose any constitutional political propaganda. Their aim was solely directed towards evolution.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra then moved the principal resolution that a league by the name of League of Peace and Order be inaugurated for the City and district of Lucknow with a view to counteract by means of persuasion and conciliation the non-cooperation and other movements in so far as they tend to create disorder and anarchy and to work for the orderly progress of the country. The Pandit said that looking to the trend of events in their country they now felt convinced that the time had come when they could not any more afford to be silent spectators of what was happening round about them and that it was now their bounden duty as the best well-wishers of their motherland to do their utmost to counteract the forces generated by non-cooperation and other movements leading to disorder and anarchy. They were not against the formation of Kisan Sabhas on right and legitimate lines nor against the formation of village panchayats for the peaceful settlement of village disputes. They advocated the promotion of Swadeshi and the cause of temperance, but they could not allow any movement to proceed if its ultimate object was to promote disorder and anarchy. He then referred to his experience of the Legislative Council and said that the angle of vision of the officials had materially changed and if things were allowed to develop in a peaceful and orderly way he felt no doubt that provincial autonomy would be attained much sooner than they had anticipated. It was therefore the duty of all the patriotic Indians to organise themselves at this critical moment in order to counteract the forces, which tend to the disruption of the society.

The motion was seconded by Babu Bisheshwanath Shrivastava and was then passed unanimously. Mr. A. P. Sen was elected President of the League and Pandit Gokarnath Misra, Secretary. A Committee consisting of 15 gentlemen together with office bearers as ex-officio members consisting mainly of non-officials was formed to carry on the work of the league. Three representative tenants were also elected as members of the committee. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce

KARACHI, April 30

At the annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce yesterday Sir Montagu Webb, chairman, in the course of his speech proposing the adoption of the report pointed out that although in rupees Karachi's trade last year was largest on record, in reality 1920 was an year of very small and unsatisfactory business. There was not one quarter of the volume of export trade enjoyed in the years immediately preceding the war and import showed a falling off in volume of twenty to thirty per cent although Rupee value was more than double larger volume of 1912, 1913 and 1914. This of course meant distortion in prices, distortion in the purchasing power of money, so serious as to cause very great trouble, both economic and political. Sir Montagu proceeded to ventilate his wellknown opinion as to Government's responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of exchange. After referring to Karachi's needs he proceeded:—The continent of Europe before the war used to purchase over one third of India's surplus products. What is going to happen to India's foreign trade if buyers of over one third of India's exports continue for some time longer to be out of market? Obviously if India cannot sell as freely as before, she will not be able to buy as freely as before and imports must fall off, in the meantime this country has sterling liability of over thirty millions per annum to meet. I ask you what is going to happen to sterling exchange in these circumstances? Last Indian Budget will obviously prove of not much more value than scrap of paper. Reduced Customs receipts from reduced imports bought at prices considerably lower than those current when the budget was drawn up will lower the estimated customs receipts by a few crores whilst rupee inclining in the direction of eight pence rather than one and eight pence will complete the situation and bring Governments own finances to the same condition as those of certain Indian importers of western and northern India whose cries have been rending the air for some months past. It is not cheerful outlook I admit. I draw attention to the general position however to emphasise my contention that no British Government, if it hopes to retain a shred of reputation in finance and currency department can afford to sit still and allow exchanges between east and west between silver and gold using nations to drift towards condition of chronic instability and uncertainty. There is of course a remedy, a remedy of a somewhat complicated character, a remedy that is no doubt very difficult of application. Still it is a remedy that in my opinion should be attempted in the present very dangerous condition of our foreign exchanges. It is a remedy that one of India's ablest finance Ministers advocated before the closing of Indian mints and one, which I trust our present alert Finance Minister and very financially experienced Viceroy will not hesitate to advocate, namely, unrestricted mintage tender and interchange of coins of both gold and silver at a ratio to be fixed by international agreement between leading nations of the world.

In this way only, I submit, can we hope to obtain permanent stability in exchanges between east and west, in exchanges between temperate climes and tropics.

అక్షాంశ : చరిత్రానందము

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మహామ్నదాలిగాః యోశ్చాననమః

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॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

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జంబూమల వ. ద. పాపము

29 వ తేదీని బరిగిని లావణ్యము నీవెఱచి నీవు
 నీవు ముప్పాసివెలుగు నీవు నీవు నీవు నీవు
 తీసి ముప్పాసివెలుగు నీవు నీవు నీవు నీవు

నా చిన్ననాటిను

28-వ శేషం 14 నువ నానుమిచ్చి. చాక్కనానకువ
 ఊరికి మనాకు 200 కట్టలు ఉండవలసి ఉన్నామనుకు
 నాకు నేక ఆ లీసిచ్చుటకు రావలసి కలుగుతున్నది. మ
 నాంతునన్ను చదివీ రొనిది కనుకనే వచ్చుకొనున నేక
 కుపాని సిద్ధమనాని యుంటిని ఉత్తమసింఁగు పాక్షి
 యామని పుచ్చెను.

శర్ బా రి లా ను యు గారు

అనుభవము నాదులకు ప్రత్యక్షమౌ నిరీక్షణంబు జూడ
జేయుట కదలిస్తామైదురు వందల యెనిమిది గ్రామాలు
కొండపల్లికి పట్టిరసియోగు కేల మనస్థమగు (రా ఫెతుక్ సి.
చి స్వామిగారు) స్వర్ణైశ్వర్యుతి (రా బా.) కి (రాసి,

సిక్కుల గురు ద్వారముల, దేవాలయముల చిలు.

అనంత, పేజీ 20:—తరువ్వలు వాడ దీక్షకురం
 పట్టు త్రవ్వించుచున్నాడు.

ఏదియ నెల 18 వ తేదీనాడు సమావేశమైన కానన
విభాగ నిర్మాణ గురుద్వారముల, గురుద్వారముల, వేద
అధ్యయనము గురించి ఆచారములు మే నెల 8 వ తేదీనకు
ఆ. వలసినట్లు తీర్మానించబడినది. గురుద్వారముల యొక్క
యోజన, వేద అధ్యయన యొక్క యోజన ప్రభుత్వమును బాగుచేయు
స్థితియైన కాననమును ప్రవేశ పెట్టుటకు గా మీ రాబడిన వ్యభా
జనమునంద కాపితములుయు, ఈ స్థితియైన కాననమును
తయారుచేయుట కవసరమగు విషయములకు కక్ష గొనుటయు,
ఈ కాననమును ప్రవేశ పెట్టుటయందు ప్రభుత్వమువారి
ముఖ్యాధిపాదములు. ఈ ముఖ్యాధిపాదములనుమీద వేదాధి
పాదాధిపాదములు లేకన్దును, కొన్ని విషయములమీద వేదాధి
పాదీయములు గలవు. అధికారులు, అధికారేతరులు, కానన
సభ్యులు గలవీ కొన్ని విషయములకును నిర్ణయించు
టకునుండినారు, నిర్ణయించుటయొక్క మేనాధిపతికారక
ఈవిల్లు తయారుచేయబడినది- నిర్మాణ అంగీకారము బడయ
కుండ ఈ విల్లుకావనసభకు రంగీకరించుట ప్రభుత్వమువారి
విధములేను, బహుశః ఇట్టి అంగీకారమును బడయకన్దును
గాని యింతవరకు ఇది బాగులేదు. కాబట్టి మే నెల 9 వ తేదీ
కాననసభ సమావేశము కాన్గించుటను, పీత్రాచార నానా
బాత్ర నెలలలో గా ఈవిల్లును గురించి కాననసభలో విషయ
బాగును.

క రాచీ అంగువ్యాపారుల సంఘము

కరాచీ, ఏప్రిల్ 80:—సాంఘికస్వేచ్ఛా సామ్యమునకు బరిగె
వస్తువులను మాంసపేచ్యుల కమ్ముగాను సంఘాత్మికముగాను ఇట్లు
జెప్పిరి— మా సాంఘిక జీవిత బలమునకు సేక కరాచీ
సమైక్యతను బాగుగ బరిగెనట్లు (భాషానువాదము) గు
నిబలుచు 1920 వ సంవత్సరమునా మన వ్యాపార మేది
సాగలేదు. మార్గమునకు పూర్వము మన దేన్ను ఎవరనుచి
వ్యాపారములో జాల్లదభాగము కూడ మన కిచ్చెను లేదు.
దిగురువుల కరకములకాదు ఇట్లే క్రిందివిధమున

గాంధీ విజయ ధ్వజ నాటకము

చక్కని నైజాగాసితమునందు మహాత్ముని జీవితము ఇప్పటివరకు వాడ చేసిన మహాకార్యములు మనోహరముగా వర్ణించబడినవి. పోస్టేజిగాక పెల రు 1-0-0.

గ్రంథకర్త:—కవిరాజ శ్రీపాద కృష్ణమూర్తి శాస్త్రి, రాజమండ్రి.

జికా ఫ్యాక్టరీ లాటరీ పకాన్

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మాదికెట్టి రంగయ్య, నర్సారావుపేట. (గంటూరు జిల్లా)

గవర్నమెంటు ఖజానా లాటరీ వేటు పడుచున్నది.

18000 రూపాయల అస్తవ్యస్తాతో 20000 వేలకు 4000 చీట్లు

చీట్ల 1-8 రూ 5-0-0 చొప్పునకు అంతర్జాతీయ రూ 1-0-0 చొ.

29-5-1921 తేదీన

లాటరీ వేటు పడుచున్నది. త్వరపడవలయును. అంశ్యమైన టిక్కెట్లు దొరక నేరవు.

ప్రతి గ్రామమునందును ప్రధాన జనశ్రేణు యేకేట్లు కావలెను. భారాతీయ కమిషను

యొత్తొనడును. వివరములు పై అక్షరముల గ్రామములందు, టిక్కెట్లు కావలసినవారు మన

అర్హులైనా కూడ పొమ్మను వంపడవచ్చును. ఇట్లు, మాదికెట్టి రంగయ్య.

డాక్టర్. ఆచంట శ్రీనివాస రావు. ఎం. డి. సి. ఎం. వారిచే స్థాపించబడిన

ఆంధ్ర ఆయుర్వేద ఫార్మసీ లిమిటెడ్ వారిచే నిర్వహణముగా

తయారుచేయబడిన శ్రాసీ యశోవధములు

నానావలేహము (జనక కళ్యాణాధికారము)

"...శ్రీశంకరాచార్యుల వైద్యశాస్త్రము..."

ఈ శ్రాసీలు వర్ణ, ఎకకావ్య, ఉత్పన్నము, నోటివలంకర్తములకు, దయ మొదలగు వ్యాధులందు మిక్కిలి ఉపయోగపడును.

4. కొద్దులు రూ. 1-4-0, 1 పాను రూ. 4-0-0.

వాసాచూర్ణము. ఈ చూర్ణమును నిశ్చయించిన పాగడపీల్చియెకల శ్వాసము, ఎకకావ్య పెంటనే తగును. రోగి అయాసము పొమ్మగ యెడలవచ్చును. వై వాసాచలేహమును లోకలిచ్చుచు ఈ చూర్ణముతో ధూనుపానము చేయుచుట హితము.

తెల 1 అవున్న రూ. 0-12-0

శ్రేష్ఠమయిన మందులు కావలసినవారు ఆంధ్ర ఆయుర్వేద ఫార్మసీ లిమిటెడ్ కార్యదర్శి గారి 19 నామరొద్దు మదరాసు అని వ్రాసి వి.పి.గా తెప్పించుకొనవలెను.

(6)



మిక్కిలి ప్రఖ్యాతమైన యాచార్యుల చేతులనుండి వచ్చిన మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

కామినియా అయిలు (రహస్య)

కామినియా అయిలు మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

కామినియా అయిలు మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

కామినియా అయిలు మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

కామినియా అయిలు మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

కామినియా అయిలు మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము. ఇది మహావైద్యము.

మలయచందనము



గనేరియా అయి మలయచందనము. ఇది మలయచందనము. ఇది మలయచందనము. ఇది మలయచందనము.

- 1. చందన (మలయచందనము) కొద్దు 2-0-0
- 2. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 2-4-0
- 3. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 1-0-0
- 4. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 2-8-0
- 5. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 0-4-0
- 6. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 1-0-0
- 7. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 2-0-0
- 8. మలయచందన (మలయచందన) 2-0-0

తయవడ వద్దు

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు. ఇది తయవడ వద్దు.

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